

















The Day of National Humiliation Changed.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS by my proclamation of the 23rd inst., Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1865, was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; and

WHEREAS my attention has been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to a large number of Christians as a day of rejoicing for the ascension of the Savior;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that religious services, recommended as aforesaid, should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June next, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 59th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

JEFF. DAVIS.

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So we have got Jeff. Davis down on his knees at last begging for mercy.

His curious how these fellows drop their insolent tone in Grant's presence.

As the rebellion has been guilty of crimes by the inspiration and through the inhumanity of Jeff. Davis, so it seems destined to suffer every humiliation in his person.

The bragging bluff turns out to be a weak-kneed coward, and in that last extremity which a brave despair might at least have saved from contempt, he shrinks like a poltroon from his fate, and sinks on his knees to beg for his worthless life.

And meanwhile, to make the ending of his career as ridiculous and as ignominious as possible, we find this President of the Southern Confederacy who, a few days ago, boasted at Danville that he was never going to give up Virginia, sunk to the character of a common thief and vagabond, and sneaking off loaded with the silver spoons that he had begged from the women of Richmond, and the gold he had stolen from the Richmond banks, to seek safety for his person and his plunder in a foreign land.

Our despatches give us some hope that this cowardly traitor and thief will be bagged before he gets across the Mississippi, and to promote this end a movement is on foot for private parties to offer a reward of \$100,000 for his capture. But as he has friends to thirteen millions of dollars of stolen gold in his possession, he may possibly be able to bribe his way to a point of safety.

REBELS IN DISMAY.

"Surrender" is the rebel order of the day. Since our pen is the watch word of the heroes of the last ditch. By the terms of the surrender of Lee and Johnston, all the rebel troops in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, have laid down their arms.

The guerrilla hands under Mosby in Virginia and Morgan's freckles in Tennessee and Kentucky have followed the example. Dick Taylor, whose command appears to embrace all the country between the Chattahoochee and the Mississippi, is already treating for surrender on the same terms. The Trans-Mississippi rebels are a little more offish, but when Canby and Smith turn their attention to that quarter this soon all will come down.

The war is now ended. Even Jeff. Davis has given up the whole concern, and his only care now is to seek safety for himself and his stolen gold in a disgraceful flight.

Grant has returned to Washington with the fresh laurels won in the field where Sherman had labored, and is taking measures to send 400,000 of our war-captured veterans to their homes, leaving, perhaps, 100,000 for garrison duty in the South, and to put down guerrillas.

In a few days now Peace will shine serenely "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande," and with Peace—Law, Liberty and Union. God be praised!

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It will be seen that Dick Taylor is about to imitate the example of Lee and Johnston, and surrender the forces under his command, which we take it, includes all those now east of the Mississippi; and so Smith's occupation will be gone.

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Sergeant George W. Tilton has been promoted to a Second Lieutenant in the Second Battery.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Preliminary Correspondence.

An Eye-Witness Describes the Scene.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

REMARKS, N. C., April 10, 1865.

Peace and union, an undivided country, and regenerated liberty! Such, at last, is my greeting. Sherman has met Johnston and Breckinridge in person. Peace, not swords, were the weapons employed, and again, once for all, victory remains with the "invincible."

At this memorable conference, my correspondent with the cavalry, but the peculiar fortune to be present, and as he was the only correspondent present, his must be the only direct testimony as to the incidents of the meeting.

During the day (Friday, April 14), a letter, received under flag of truce, from Major McClellan, Assistant Adjutant General to Lieutenant General Wade Hampton, and directed to Major General T. Sherman, was forwarded to Raleigh by Breckinridge. General Ketchikan, whose headquarters were then upon the Chapel Hill road, twenty miles distant from the capital, was called to the next morning, before daylight, a despatch from Major General Sherman arrived, including a letter directed to General Johnston, which was significantly intimated in the accompanying note to Kilpatrick, related to "the beginning of the end."

The preliminary arrangements for a meeting between Generals Sherman and Johnston, were arranged by Gen. Kilpatrick (Union) and Gen. Wade Hampton (Rebel).

On the morning of the 15th, the two armies were arranged by the following communications:

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# Sealed Proposals.

## PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,  
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,  
St. Paul, Minn., April 25, 1865.

# SEALED PROPOSALS

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock M.,

Wednesday, May 17th, 1865,

FOR FURNISHING

# FRESH BEEF

TO THE TROOPS

Stationed at, and drawing supplies from, the following military posts in the District of Minnesota:

- Saint Paul.
- Fort Snelling.
- Fort Ridgely.
- Fort Abercrombie.
- Fort Ripley.
- Fort Wadsworth.
- Sauk Centre.
- Alexandria.
- Pomme de Terre.

The contract to commence on the

First Day of July, 1865,

and to be in force for twelve months, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may be received for all of them.

The lowest bid in each case will be accepted, and the contractor will be required to furnish the beef at the rate of one hundred pounds per week for each post.

The beef to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, or who are otherwise disqualified, will not be considered.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, in the form of a bond, from some responsible party, to the effect that the contractor will comply with the terms of the contract, and will be held responsible for the same.

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# Patent Medicines, &c.

For a Medicine that will cure

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Coughs,

INFLUENZA,

WHOPPING COUGH,

Or Rollover Consumptive Cough,

As quick as

COE'S COUGH

BALSAM.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

Have been sold in its native town, and not a

SINGLE INSTANCE OF ITS FAILURE IS KNOWN.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of

Eminent Physicians,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it

the highest praise over any other compound.

It Does Not Dry Up a Cough,

TWO OR THREE DAYS WILL INvariably

BRING CURE.

Tickling in the Throat,

A Laid bottle has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough!!

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its

operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely

vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and

may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will

Guarantee a Cure,

IF TAKEN IN SEASON.

NO FAMILY SHOULD be WITHOUT IT.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does

not "back up" the above statement, the money

will be refunded. The bottle is small, and the

price is so low, that every family should have

it. It is a most valuable remedy for all the

above mentioned ailments, and is a most

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# The Saint Paul Press

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# Reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln

Notes of a Private Convention.

From the Evening Post.

In addition to what is stated in my note

published in your issue of Tuesday,

of the circumstance attending Mr. Lincoln's

recital of the poem entitled, "Oh

why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

I should have mentioned the

fact that a friend of mine could not recall

the exact lines I wished to quote. After

we had discussed for a brief time the merit

of the poem referred to above, Mr. Lin-

coln remarked that he knew it, and he

referred to it as a "mortal coil," saying he

had been thinking of it for some time.

He then recited the poem, and it was

received with great applause. The poem

is a most beautiful and touching one, and

it is a most fitting tribute to the memory

of a man who has died for his country.

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# COOLEY, CARVER & CO.



























# Sealed Proposals.

## PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

Office Chief Quartermaster of Subsistence,  
District of Minnesota,  
St. Paul, Minn., April 27, 1865.

# SEALED PROPOSALS

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock, M.

Wednesday, May 17th, 1865.

FOR FURNISHING

# FRESH BEEF

# TO THE TROOPS

Stationed at, and drawing supplies from, the following military posts in the District of Minnesota:

Saint Paul,  
Fort Snelling,  
Fort Ridgely,  
Fort Abercrombie,  
Fort Ripley,  
Fort Wadsworth,  
Sault Centre,  
Alexandria, and  
Pomme de Terre.

The contract to commence on

First Day of July, 1865,

and to be in force for twelve months, or such less time as the Quartermaster General of Subsistence may direct.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include all of them. The bids to be of good quality, and to be delivered in equal proportions of fat and lean quarters, necks, and hams, and to be cut in such a manner as to be suitable for use in the field.

The beef to be delivered at each time and in such quantities as may be required.

The bids to be delivered at each time and in such quantities as may be required.

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# PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

Office Chief Quartermaster of Subsistence,  
District of Minnesota,  
St. Paul, Minn., April 27, 1865.

# SEALED PROPOSALS

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock, M.

Wednesday, May 17th, 1865.

FOR FURNISHING

# FRESH BEEF

# TO THE TROOPS

Stationed at, and drawing supplies from, the following military posts in the District of Minnesota:

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Fort Ridgely,  
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# The Saint Paul Press.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

# THE SIOUX.

Their Position, Number and Plans.

From the Red River Post-Writer.

[We have been favored with a communication in English from a Sioux, or rather Sioux half-breed, Campbell, the Blacksmith, well enough known here. It was with considerable difficulty that we succeeded in making it intelligible, and we now present it to our readers, nearly promising that the information conveyed directly from the Sioux camp to Campbell, who regards it as a correct expression of the feelings of his fellow-men. We append the letter.—Eds. N.W.]

To our Dear Campbell, the Blacksmith:

"We want to know what the Americans intend to do? We want three men to a Fort of the Missouri to learn whether the Americans make a treaty, or what they intended doing. But our people have not come back, nor have we heard what became of them? Again, we sent out two other messengers to Fort Abercrombie, but there is no word from them either."

"There are fourteen hundred tents of us between Devil's Lake and the Missouri, and in April next we expect 4,000 Sioux from across the Missouri to join us here at Dog's Tepee. Now, if we don't make peace with the Americans, we will pull our blood in Minnesota this summer. All we wish is, that Sibley would fight like a warrior, when he comes and not make mud holes and great the sky."

"We want you to talk with our relations the Red River people, for us. We call them Friends and Brothers, because we were always treated well by them. The word of our Grand-mother was always fair and strong; and for that reason we will listen and obey the English in what they tell us."

"Try and get some muses (news), and write to us as soon as you can."

Yours truly,  
H. L. CARVER,  
St. Paul, Minn.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES,

CIGARS, &C., &C.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

SAINT PAUL.

B. PRESLEY,

No. 129 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Celebrated Gunpowder.

Blasting, Rifle, Diamond Grain, and Duck Sporting,

20 KEGS HOLLAND HERRING,

25 Bbls. Cider,

Hungarian, Timothy, and Clover Seed,

40 SACKS LIVERPOOL GROUND SALT.

Oranges, Lemons, Fancy Prunes, Figs,

AMES SUGAR-CURED HAMS; DRIED BEEF.

DATES, BOHEMIAN PEARS.

75 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State"

25 Barrels New Navy Oatmeal,

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The following letter, sent to us by Mr. Slocum of the Mankato Union, came in yesterday's mail in time for yesterday's Press, but by somebody's oversight was not obtained from the Post office:

MANKATO, May 2d 1865.

A messenger arrived in town this p.m. with the startling news that A. J. Jewett, and his entire family consisting of his wife and eight children, were murdered by Indians this morning.

Mr. Jewett lives on the east side of the Blue Earth river, near the Rapids. Mr. Burgess heard firing in that vicinity early this morning, but thought it nothing out of the way. After breakfast, he went over to borrow Mr. Jewett's wagon, and found him and his daughter dead in the garden, and the rest of the family dead in the house, lying on the floor.

Six Indians were seen in the vicinity of Shelbyville yesterday, and it is conjectured that they are the ones who committed this wholesale murder.

A party of our citizens, fully armed, have started in pursuit of the red devils.

In brief—the particulars are, that Mr. Jewett's family were at breakfast this morning, about six o'clock, when six Indians entered the room. Mr. Jewett ran out of one door into the garden, and his wife out of another. Mr. Jewett was struck in the head with an axe, and instantly killed; his wife was shot; and his father and mother in the house, were also shot. The old gentleman, at last, came to his senses, and fled to the house.

His little boy, also shot, is still living, and with good care will recover. Charles Tyler, the hired man, working near by, was also killed. The Indians stole two horses and left.

Later.—One of the scouting party has just arrived, bringing with him a half-breed Sioux, whom he arrested near Jones' Ford. Unable to give an account of himself, he brought him in a prisoner. He claims to be a son of old Bailey, a full-blooded Frenchman, but is strongly suspected that he belongs to the Indian party. He has been placed in jail by Col. Smith, to await future developments. He is a hard looking character. He gave several accounts of himself, claiming to have served under Capt. Olin, in the Third, being hard pressed, he confessed partially to Col. Smith that his name was John Campbell.

Maj. Evans, of Garden City, returned from Washington this a.m. Mr. Jewett was his sister, and the young Jewett his nephew. There is great excitement here and in the valley.

A number of families have left their homes, and come to Mankato. To-morrow another party starts out.

Will send you more particulars to-morrow. Letter from Col. B. F. Smith from Mankato.

Adjutant General Malinos: I have received three messengers from Garden City from which we are assured of the murder of Mr. Jewett, his wife, and eight children, a boy 10 years old and the father mortally wounded. Mr. Jewett lived about three miles East of Garden City and twelve miles from this place. They were killed about six o'clock this morning; there were six Indians.

As soon as informed the minute men in the valley, and hope to be able to overtake the murderers. All that can be done will be to overtake them. How many men have been murdered at this time I cannot say. I shall leave as soon as possible with a small force.

Three Indians were seen yesterday near Vernon. Pursuit was immediately made. They got the horse stolen but the severe snow storm made it impossible to follow after the horse was turned out by the Indians.

B. F. SMITH. P. S.—S. M.—Since my note of this evening we have captured a half-breed, John Campbell, under very peculiar circumstances, near the place of the murder of the Jewett family. His statements are contradictory, but he at length says he deserted from Bracken's Battalion. I have placed him in jail and shall hold him for the present. I have received a report that the men are on the trail.

LATER. Letter to Gen. Slocum, from Wood Lake. The following letter from Henry Belland, one of Gen. Sibley's scouts, indicates formidable preparations for predatory incursions of the Sioux upon our northern settlements. It was one of these bands of savages, he reports, that committed the horrible massacre above recorded. The half-breed, John Campbell, who was captured near Jewett's, is shown by the following to have been with a war party of Sioux. He was one of the most notorious ringleaders of the Sioux massacre of 1862. He is a son of Scott Campbell, a Government Interpreter, who was slain to own a part of the plat of St. Paul, in 1847.

CAMP WOOD LAKE, April 29, 1865. Brig. Gen. H. Sibley: I take the liberty of addressing you to inform you of the reports here. The half-breeds that have been on a hunt on the Cotton at the Lake of the Two Woods, have just come in and report as follows:

While there, a war party of ten came to them on the 23d ult., and would have murdered them all if there had not been some relations among them. With this hunting party was Scott Campbell, and he was first recognized by his brother John, being with the war party. The hunters were ordered off by the war party, telling them that they would be visited by other war parties in a few days, and it would not be safe for them; so they started on the 24th, and on their way down they came across another war party of six, and spoke with them, and this party said that there were six war parties altogether, on the way down. They also said that they were furnished with ammunition by the English, and told to make war on the whites, and they were to kill all Indians found here. It is also reported that Black Legs would be down in a few days with a party of forty. He wants to avenge his brother's death, who was killed on the Cottonwood, last summer. Dunce Kennedy left on the 4th inst., to go across the Cotton. Fears are entertained for his safety.

JOHN BELLAND, Jr. In accordance with a request from General Sibley, Adjutant General Malinos has directed Col. Smith at Mankato, to deliver Campbell to Col. Plender.

As soon as delivered over a military commission will be organized to try him for violating the laws of war.

Adjutant Gen. Malinos sent up by the Ariel last evening eighty Springfield, last summer. A number of arms are already at Mankato having been sent there last year.

Company G, Second Cavalry, will leave Fort Snelling to-morrow morning for Mankato.

Governor William Aiken left Charleston on the 27th ult., with orders to report at Washington.

# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865. NUMBER 102.

## LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.

### TERRIBLY EXCITING NEWS

#### HANGING OF A SIOUX HALF-BREED BY MOB LAW.

##### He Was Identified as one of the Murderers of the Jewett Family.

###### Confession of the Murderer.

###### NINE SIOUX WAR PARTIES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

###### Rev. Dr. Williamson, a Sioux Missionary, Driven from the City.

MANKATO, May 3d, 9 P. M.

The three-quarter blood Sioux captured yesterday by one of our scouts, was hung this morning at 6 o'clock. The clothes found upon him, and the name "John Campbell," rang upon the ears of the mob.

Some of our people doubt that this Sioux was guilty of the murder committed upon the Jewett family. The man, however, was not given a chance to defend himself. He was hung in a field, and the mob, who were all in favor of hanging him, were not allowed to see him.

A three cent census between those in favor of a new trial, and those who were determined to inflict summary punishment. The latter was the strongest party, and rushed the prisoner rapidly to the place of execution, where a rope had been thrown over the limb of a tree. A wagon was driven underneath, and the man was hung.

In the excitement his hands were not tied, and as the wagon was driven out from under him, he caught hold of the rope and swung himself up, at the same time calling for a priest. His pants slipped off, leaving him hanging with nothing on but a shirt. The wagon was immediately backed under him, and the Catholic priest had a few moments' conversation with the prisoner and performed the last rites for the dying. His hands were then tied, pants fastened on, and he was hung.

The man, who was identified as John Campbell, was a half-breed, and was a son of old Bailey, a full-blooded Frenchman, but is strongly suspected that he belongs to the Indian party. He has been placed in jail by Col. Smith, to await future developments.

There is great excitement here and in the valley. A number of families have left their homes, and come to Mankato. To-morrow another party starts out.

Will send you more particulars to-morrow. Letter from Col. B. F. Smith from Mankato.

Adjutant General Malinos: I have received three messengers from Garden City from which we are assured of the murder of Mr. Jewett, his wife, and eight children, a boy 10 years old and the father mortally wounded.

Mr. Jewett lived about three miles East of Garden City and twelve miles from this place. They were killed about six o'clock this morning; there were six Indians.

As soon as informed the minute men in the valley, and hope to be able to overtake the murderers. All that can be done will be to overtake them. How many men have been murdered at this time I cannot say. I shall leave as soon as possible with a small force.

Three Indians were seen yesterday near Vernon. Pursuit was immediately made. They got the horse stolen but the severe snow storm made it impossible to follow after the horse was turned out by the Indians.

B. F. SMITH. P. S.—S. M.—Since my note of this evening we have captured a half-breed, John Campbell, under very peculiar circumstances, near the place of the murder of the Jewett family.

His statements are contradictory, but he at length says he deserted from Bracken's Battalion. I have placed him in jail and shall hold him for the present. I have received a report that the men are on the trail.

LATER. Letter to Gen. Slocum, from Wood Lake. The following letter from Henry Belland, one of Gen. Sibley's scouts, indicates formidable preparations for predatory incursions of the Sioux upon our northern settlements.

It was one of these bands of savages, he reports, that committed the horrible massacre above recorded. The half-breed, John Campbell, who was captured near Jewett's, is shown by the following to have been with a war party of Sioux.

He was one of the most notorious ringleaders of the Sioux massacre of 1862. He is a son of Scott Campbell, a Government Interpreter, who was slain to own a part of the plat of St. Paul, in 1847.

CAMP WOOD LAKE, April 29, 1865. Brig. Gen. H. Sibley: I take the liberty of addressing you to inform you of the reports here. The half-breeds that have been on a hunt on the Cotton at the Lake of the Two Woods, have just come in and report as follows:

While there, a war party of ten came to them on the 23d ult., and would have murdered them all if there had not been some relations among them. With this hunting party was Scott Campbell, and he was first recognized by his brother John, being with the war party. The hunters were ordered off by the war party, telling them that they would be visited by other war parties in a few days, and it would not be safe for them; so they started on the 24th, and on their way down they came across another war party of six, and spoke with them, and this party said that there were six war parties altogether, on the way down.

They also said that they were furnished with ammunition by the English, and told to make war on the whites, and they were to kill all Indians found here. It is also reported that Black Legs would be down in a few days with a party of forty. He wants to avenge his brother's death, who was killed on the Cottonwood, last summer.

Dunce Kennedy left on the 4th inst., to go across the Cotton. Fears are entertained for his safety. JOHN BELLAND, Jr. In accordance with a request from General Sibley, Adjutant General Malinos has directed Col. Smith at Mankato, to deliver Campbell to Col. Plender.

As soon as delivered over a military commission will be organized to try him for violating the laws of war.

Adjutant Gen. Malinos sent up by the Ariel last evening eighty Springfield, last summer. A number of arms are already at Mankato having been sent there last year.

Company G, Second Cavalry, will leave Fort Snelling to-morrow morning for Mankato.

Governor William Aiken left Charleston on the 27th ult., with orders to report at Washington.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

### EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATION.

Complecity of Jeff. Davis and other Rebels. Executive Proclamation of the late President. A Reward of \$100,000 offered for his arrest. Rewards for John Thompson, Clement Clay, Beverly Tucker, and George N. Saunders.

#### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, May 3, 1865. WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted and procured, by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, N. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada, now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer, for the arrest of these persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following Rewards:

\$100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, \$20,000 for the arrest of Clement Clay, \$25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi, \$25,000 for the arrest of Geo. N. Saunders, \$25,000 for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and \$30,000 for the arrest of N. C. Cleary, late clerk of Congress at Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons with notice of the above rewards to be published. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.

(Signed.) ACT. ASST. SEC. OF STATE.

#### WILSON'S GREAT RAID.

A Condensed History of his Brilliant Achievements. Description of his Expedition and Capture of War Materials. Guns, Ammunition, Railroads, Cattle, &c.

New York, May 4. The Herald's Savannah correspondent, 29th inst., says: Gen. Wilson's famous raiding expedition arrived here yesterday morning. The following is a condensed history of the raid.

Gen. Wilson left Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22d of March. It is not proper to give any statement of the number of men under his command. Ebenezer Church near Plantersville, Ala., was captured after a short engagement with Forrest's cavalry. Three hundred prisoners and three guns were taken. Forrest's forces were driven to the west of Catawba river and separated.

A column was sent to Tusculoo, which was captured and much Government property destroyed. Selma, Ala., was captured on the 24th of April, with 2,700 prisoners, 32 guns in position and 7 in arsenal.

He destroyed three rolling mills with fixtures, a very large naval foundry, an arsenal, one of great importance in the confederacy, powder works, magazines, and a large number of cars.

He remained at Selma eight days. The Alabama river was bridged 850 feet, the operation occupying five days time, from the 5th to the 10th.

The next place he attacked was Montgomery, Alabama, destroying all bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers, also the railroad to Columbia was destroyed. The enemy destroyed 25,000 bales of cotton. Montgomery surrendered without an assault. He destroyed two rolling mills and foundries, two magazines, one locomotive sixty-three cars, five steamboats captured on the river near Wetumpka, and water works.

He destroyed 85,000 bales of cotton being evacuated. Columbus, Georgia, 35 miles distant was taken by assault by Gen. Upton, after dark on the 16th. Twelve hundred prisoners were captured, 33 guns, four cotton factories, 100,000 bales of cotton, and much other property.

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Another correspondent repeating the above particulars, adds that previous to Campbell's raiding party, the gentleman made desperate efforts to reach the victim, but the crowd was too much excited to think of rescue, and his hands had been tied so he would undoubtedly have gone into Eternity unshriven. He was allowed to hang about half an hour, when he was pronounced dead. There is conclusive evidence that he was engaged in the murder of the Jewett family yesterday, as he had on the coat and pants of young Jewett.

P. S.—Campbell confessed to the priest that he had in the jail \$500, and the money was found as he said, at least such was the report, but there is so much excitement it is difficult to arrive at the truth. The town is being dragged to-night, it is positively known Indians are very near. You know Mr. Williamson and that he appeared twice before in this place—once last summer before a massacre. This and his known friendship for the Indians is the reason of his being ordered away. The committee waited on him at the Church.

Gov. MILLER writes from St. Louis, April 30th, that on Saturday last he visited the Hospitals at Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany. Our State has between thirty and forty men, all told, and they are generally doing very well, and they are overjoyed at the prospect of an early return to their homes. Their fare is excellent, luxurious almost, and every possible care and attention is paid them.

At Arlington, Vermont, a young Corporal was expressing his satisfaction at Mr. Lincoln's murder, when a physician suddenly clapped over his mouth a large sticking plaster, which he was quickly warming on the stove, and thus effectually stopped the flow of treasonable sentiments.

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## FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, May 4. The Commercial's special says Jeff. Davis and several leading rebels will be included in the list of indictments before the Court of the murderers now in custody and in favor of be captured.

President Johnson is understood to be in favor of an adoption of the regulations of the Treasury Department. The subject will be discussed at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday next.

New York, May 4. The Post's special says eight Marylanders, charged with harboring Booth and aiding his escape, have been arrested and lodged in prison in Washington.

The mails received by the Navy Department this morning were loaded with the resignations of volunteers, officers in the naval service, in obedience to the new orders of the Government for the reorganization of the volunteer force.

The charges against Ex-Governor Aiken are preferred by the military authorities in Charleston.

New York, May 4. The Post says a number of the prominent citizens of this city are about to present President Johnson with a magnificent carriage, with horses and harness to match.

WASHINGTON, May 4. By order of the Secretary of War, the War Department will receive all applications for a discharge from the army, closing at 12 o'clock, and will continue so through the remainder of the day, in honor of President Lincoln. Minute guns are to be fired every half hour at the arsenal, closing at sundown with a national salute.

## THE ASSASSINS.

### Preparations for Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 4. It is said there are at least twenty and perhaps twenty-five other persons, who are believed to have been connected with the assassination who will certainly suffer the death penalty. The Court Room for the trial of the President's assassins, has been fitted up in the arsenal buildings, and trials will proceed without delay.

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## MONETARY.

New York Money Market. New York, May 4.—3:30 P. M. Stocks steady, but since the board lower. Money 5 1/2%.

NEW YORK, May 4.—4:30 P. M. Stocks steady, but since the board lower. Money 5 1/2%.

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## New Advertisements.

Wanted. A Bookkeeper. To whom a liberal salary will be given. VAWTER & ROSE.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

As this paper is a daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents to advertisers a large and valuable medium for the circulation of their goods and services.

JEFF. DAVIS, DODGE & CO.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, is proclaimed by the President of the United States, upon evidence in possession of the Bureau of Justice, an accomplice in the assassination of the late President Abraham Lincoln and a reward of one hundred thousand dollars is offered for his arrest.

Thus Mr. Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, repugnant, perjurer, traitor, thief, complainer, his hideous list of titles in the last degree of moral wickedness, as an assassin, and a blood-red horror of a private murder, by proclamation of the President of the United States, this man's name is sounded through the circle of the shuddering world, and will be echoed down with the hue and cry of outraged justice through all the archives of future history as the vilest of the race, the arch-enemy of the nation, and the chief assassin of its best and bravest representative.

Wherever Abraham Lincoln is remembered and blessed for his virtues, Jefferson Davis will be known and execrated for his crimes. The great defender of the nation and its great enemy—the assassin and his victim—will be coupled in the memory of all future generations, as the antithetical embodiments of the highest good and extreme evil of their time; the arch-angel and the arch-fiend of the great American of the nineteenth century; the Ozymandias and Alcibiades of modern civilization.

We do not doubt that Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, did, in fact, conceive and procure the murder of President Lincoln. Why should we? What is there in this man's nature to set him above the suspicion of complicity in this foul deed? What is there in his nature to make him more than the man who could contrive or remorselessly execute the unspeakable horrors of Andersonville and Salisbury and Fort Libby. Surely the man whose fiendish passions inspired the massacre of fifty thousand fellow-beings by the slow cruelties of starvation and exposure, whose Satanic wickedness has drenched the land in fraternal blood, and whose single life has compassed the entire scale of human villainy, is the man in all the world likely to participate in the assassination of President Lincoln, and the one man in all the world in whom the passions that impelled the deed existed in their utmost intensity.

So far from shrinking at the extreme atrocity of the deed, he would be likely to relish it all the more for the very features that thrill civilization with horror. We have, indeed, every reason to believe that this crime was not only not repugnant to that phase of Southern sentiment of which Davis was the exponent, but that it was generally contemplated at the South as a laudable and heroic exploit, so thoroughly does slavery pervade the better instincts of human nature.

No one at the South was shocked at the advertised offer to assassinate President Lincoln. Mr. A. C. Richardson certifies that the hope that he might be assassinated was currently expressed at the South, among the people and in the public journals, and bets were even made that he would be.

Moreover, there is evidence that a conspiracy was long ago set on foot by the Richmond government for the kidnapping or assassination of President Lincoln. Our readers will remember every detail of this crime from the New York Tribune, written by a gentleman who had been holding a position in the rebel war office at Richmond. He escaped to Washington when he revealed the details of a plan submitted by A. C. Morgan and approved by the rebel Secretary of War, for the capture of President Lincoln and carrying him to Richmond, and for his assassination if pursued too closely.

An original document from the hands of a party privy to the conspiracy was also published. The recent assassination was unquestionably an offshoot of that conspiracy. Doubtless the Government has been able to collect a great deal of evidence bearing on the origin and scope of the plot. As usually happens under such circumstances, there are always accomplices in the plot from whose tortures the truth can be extorted, and we may feel sure that it was not without ample sustaining evidence that the President of the United States has denounced Jefferson Davis under the seal of the United States, as a party to the assassination.

MORE INDIAN MASSACRES.

Again the bloody frontier welters in fresh gore,—again the shrieks of murdered men and women and children bear witness that despite all military precautions, the savage wolf has leaped into the fold, and that nothing less than a total extermination of the hostile bands of Sioux will afford adequate security against their incursions into our western settlements.

Despite ominous forewarnings from meditating mischief and the bloody visitations of the three successive previous years—in themselves sufficient warning for the future—our frontier people, nevertheless, perhaps, on the extent of military precaution, and on the prevalent reports of the pacific dispositions of the Sioux, had relaxed into a feeling of unwarranted security; the vacant homesteads of 1862 were being re-occupied, and emigration was again flowing peacefully towards the wild lands of the western border,—when the news that the Jewett family, of six persons, had been massacred at one blow, at Garden City, last Tuesday morning, by a band of Sioux, and that these were

MURDER OF THE JEWETT FAMILY.

The Horrible Scene Described by an Eye-Witness.

The following details are taken from the Mankato Union, whose editor was an eye-witness of the scene described: The particulars.

We visited Garden City last Tuesday night to which place the dead bodies of the murdered Jewett family had been taken, for the purpose of getting the full particulars of the sad affair, and getting them as correct as possible.

The first that was seen of Indians was on Monday, in the vicinity of Shelbyville. They came through the line by the way of Willow Creek, and followed down on the east side of Blue Earth river. They came two and three together, and on the first of the party they let one of the horses of the Jewett family.

As there was no one left to tell the story of how the Indians entered Mr. Jewett's house, we have to judge a great deal from the position of things in the house some three hours after the murders were committed.

Mr. Jewett's farm is on the reservation, five miles from Garden City. The house is built of logs, and has two chimneys, one on the north and the other on the south side.

The Jewett family consisted of Mr. Jewett, his wife, and four children. The children were all killed. The Jewett family was a well-to-do family, and had a large farm.

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PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

Statement of the Half-Breed.

Dispatches to General Sibley from Colonel Priester, say that the first information he had of the presence of the Sioux was a dispatch from the post at Jackson near Spirit Lake, stating that a trader came in during Sunday night, and reported that he, with a comrade had been attacked by Indians at Lake Tattler.

In order to afford further protection to the frontier, Co. E, of Hatch's Battalion, has been ordered from Fort Ripley to Forest City with orders to keep in motion on the north side of the Minnesota river and outside the Big Woods. Co. L, of the Second Cavalry leaves the Fort this morning for Mankato.

In addition to the regular force at the posts there is a movement going up and down the line both north and south of the Minnesota river, and daily communication is kept up along the whole line.

There are now five full companies of cavalry operating on the western line of posts, besides 150 or 200 infantry and artillery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Col. B. Smith of Mankato:

MANKATO, May 3d, 1865.

Adjutant General McIntosh, Dear Sir: The prisoner taken yesterday, (John Campbell) has acknowledged that he came from the Missouri to Fort Wadsworth, from thence to Lac qui Parle in the Minnesota river, by way of near Wood Lake. The Ottotowood was one point, but that the parties were to meet at Mankato, burn the town and plunder. He says Standing Buffalo's brother has sixteen men in his band. White Lodge's son ten men; Totenka's, fifteen men; Black-dog, six or seven and his brother five men. He didn't give the names of the other bands, but says they are scattered in the timber near this place. They all passed Fort Wadsworth on the 23d of April.

THE SYSTEM OF FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The Measures Taken by Gen. Sibley for Protection from the Sioux.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO BORDER SETTLERS.

The Gods Help Them who Help Themselves.

THE CHARGE OF LENIENCY DISPOSED OF.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MINN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST, ST. PAUL, MINN., May 5th, 1865.

Editors St. Paul Press: General Sibley—I have been requested to state publicly the measures which have been adopted by the military authorities to defend the frontier of this State against the incursions of the Sioux.

First. It was represented to me that the line of frontier occupied by the troops last year did not sufficiently cover the settlements made and contemplated. Gen. Sibley was instructed, therefore, to take up a new line from twenty to twenty-five miles farther west, extending from Alexandria south to the Iowa line, and the positions were indicated in his instructions to him. Fort Snider, including the line, was taken up by the troops, and the positions were indicated in his instructions to him.

Second. A second line was directed to be formed, extending from Fort Abernethy to the James river, by the way of Fort Wadsworth, and extending from the top of the mountain on the right bank of the river, to the top of the mountain on the left bank of the river, and the positions were indicated in his instructions to him.

Third. A third line was directed to be formed, extending from Fort Snider to the James river, by the way of Fort Wadsworth, and extending from the top of the mountain on the right bank of the river, to the top of the mountain on the left bank of the river, and the positions were indicated in his instructions to him.

Fourth. A fourth line was directed to be formed, extending from Fort Snider to the James river, by the way of Fort Wadsworth, and extending from the top of the mountain on the right bank of the river, to the top of the mountain on the left bank of the river, and the positions were indicated in his instructions to him.

Fifth. A fifth line was directed to be formed, extending from Fort Snider to the James river, by the way of Fort Wadsworth, and extending from the top of the mountain on the right bank of the river, to the top of the mountain on the left bank of the river, and the positions were indicated in his instructions to him.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WILSON'S RAID.

The Capture of Selma, Macon, Most Georgia and Columbus—Details of the Great Raid.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Herald's correspondent with Wilson's Expedition, furnishes additional details of the march through Alabama and Georgia, and of the battle at Ebenezer Church.

The rebels were entrenched in Selma, and had six pieces of artillery in position. They were about 6,000, commanded by Forest, Chalmers, Armstrong and Adams.

After a successful firing on both sides, two companies of the 17th Indiana, commanded by Capt. Taylor, charged them with the saber, driving them from the position.

We captured four pieces of artillery and many small arms. Capt. Taylor was killed, and his place was filled by Capt. Forest. The rebels were driven from Selma, and the 17th Indiana followed them to the river.

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Second. A second line was directed to be formed, extending from Fort Abernethy to the James river, by the way of Fort Wadsworth, and extending from the top of the mountain on the right bank of the river, to the top of the mountain on the left bank of the river, and the positions were indicated in his instructions to him.

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Third. A third line was directed to be formed, extending from Fort Snider to the James river, by the way of Fort Wadsworth, and extending from the top of the mountain on the right bank of the river, to the top of the mountain on the left bank of the river, and the positions were indicated in his instructions to him.

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May 2, 1865. 1st-m2-2m

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss. Personally appeared before me, Chas. L. Currier, to me known as Secretary of the American Insurance Company, who being first duly sworn, deposed and said that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the articles of association of said company, as amended, and that he, as shown by the books, records, and accounts of said company, is duly sworn to the laws and practice of said State.

Witness my hand and seal of the Company this 5th day of April, 1865.

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